

uey in his pantaloons pocket, but lost one thousand dollars worth of freight. Mr. McDowell lost his wife, son, a lady, Miss Francis Few who was under his protection and a negro servant.

There were 235 persons on board, of which not more than sixty escaped, leaving 175 drowned, including the Captain's three children and his father. His wife was picked up by a flat boat hardly burnt.

In addition to the foregoing, Capt. Hard states that he and the man at the wheel discovered the light of the Ben Sherrod on fire as soon as he entered the Mississippi from Red River, fifteen miles below Fort Adams. Capt. Hard met the Columbus and Alton floating down with the current, for the purpose of picking up the unfortunate sufferers. How many they saved he does not know.

The Ben Sherrod at the moment of the last explosion on board, sunk instantly, about a mile and a half above Fort Adams, on the right hand.—Bee.

Commercial Courier.

CAMDEN, S. C. MAY 27, 1837.

The President has issued his Proclamation requiring the respective Representatives to convene at Washington on the first Monday in September next.

Shortly after the information was received at Boston that the Post Office Department required specie payments for letters on delivery, a meeting of the citizens was called, which resolved to resist the measure at all hazards. The Post Master then stated that he would still adhere to the usual course, in which the people agreed to sustain him. Mr. Swartworth, the collector for the port of New York on his return from Washington called a meeting of the citizens at which he stated, that he had seen the Secretary of the Treasury; that the President informed him that much as he regretted it, it was out of his power to give any other directions for the receipt of monies due the Government, than those prescribed by law, and which had already been given—that himself and Secretaries were night and day occupied in devising means for the relief of the people, and that as measures were matured they would be conveyed through the Secretaries; that Congress would be convened on the 4th September, and the state of the country immediately laid before them. General Swartworth concluded, by stating that thus situated, he would himself incur the responsibility which the President could not by law give him, and would hereafter receive, as heretofore, in payment for duties, the notes of the Banks of the city of New York, relying for the rectitude of his conduct on his fellow countryman and on Congress.

The states of Virginia, New Jersey and Alabama have summoned an extra session of the Legislature, to adopt, we presume, the same means as did the State of New York, to protect its Banks in the course pursued by them in sustaining themselves. The suspension of the Boston Banks, will, it is said, cause a similar move on the part of Massachusetts.

The Bank of the Metropolis and Bank of Washington has at last cried out which has been responded to by the Banks of North Carolina.

The convention lately held at Milledgeville has nominated George R. Gilmer as a candidate for Governor of Georgia.

Adam Huntsman has declined a re-election to Congress, in favor of the son of the late Col. David Crockett.

We have concluded to say as little as possible about "THE TIMES" for the purpose of giving our readers as great a variety of foreign matter as our columns will admit of, believing it necessary at a time like this, to divert the mind of as much of "THE TIMES" as possible. However, newspaper both in this and other portions of the civilized world, we see "THE TIMES"—from every one's mouth we hear of "THE TIMES"—in every thing around us we see the effects of "THE TIMES" which unlike the Dog that inflicts the bite affords no remedy for "THE TIMES." We have therefore concluded to say nothing about "THE TIMES," thinking it best as the following lines will prove to time things.

"There was a time, when times were good,
The ancient bard in rhyme sings,
So use time well, 'tis time we should,
We should so, did we time things.

So to conclude and make an end
Of my nice diction'd ditty,
Indeed 'tis time the times should mend,
In country and in city."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

We give below some of the existing laws in respect to the kind of money in which duties and bonds shall be paid, with some former instructions thereon.

For the information of the community, we also republish the clause on the subject of paying specie by banks, in the deposit act of June, 1836.

Extract from the fundamental act for establishing custom houses, approved July 31, 1789.

SEC. 30. And be it further enacted, That the duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act, shall be received in gold and silver only."

Extract from an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, approved March 2, 1799.

"SEC. 74. And be it further enacted, That all duties and fees to be collected, shall be payable in money of the United States, or in foreign gold and silver coin."

Extract from the general land law of May 19, 1830.
"SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That no lands shall be sold by virtue of this act, as either public or private sale, for less than two dollars per acre; and payment may be made for the same by all purchasers, either in specie or in evidences of the public debt of the United States."

Extract of Circular instructions to Collectors of Customs and other receivers of public money, issued by A. J. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury, 15th June, 1815.

"And, finally, notice is hereby given that on the first day of August next, instructions will be issued forbidding the collectors of duties on imports and tonnage, the collectors of the internal duties and taxes, and the receivers of all public dues whatsoever, to receive in payment of such duties, taxes and dues, the bank notes of any bank which does not on demand pay its own notes in gold and silver."

MEM.—Other circulars of a similar character were issued, with only partial success, till the following resolution of Congress the next year, after which the payments only in specie and the notes of specie paying banks became receivable.

A resolution relative to the more effectual collection of the public revenue.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is required and directed to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States; and that, from and after the twentieth day of February next, no such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, as aforesaid, ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, or in notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States.

Approved, 30th April, 1816.
Notes of the Bank of the United States were, by its charter, to be received in payment of debts to the United States; which privilege, beside expiring with the charter, was expressly repealed, to avoid unpopularity, by the act of the 15th of June, 1836.

Copy of the 2d section of an act of Congress, approved the 14th April 1836, and entitled "An act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions of the United States, for the year 1836."

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, no bank notes of less denomination than ten dollars, and that from and after the third day of March, anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, no bank note of less denomination than twenty dollars shall be offered in payment in any case whatsoever in which money is to be paid by the United States or Post Office Department, nor shall any bank note, of any denomination, be so offered, unless the same shall be payable, and paid on demand, in gold or silver coin, at the place where issued, and shall not be equivalent to specie at the place where offered, and convertible into gold or silver upon the spot, at the will of the holder, and without delay or loss to him: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to make any thing but gold or silver a legal tender by any individual, or by the United States.

Circular to Collectors and Receivers of Public Money and to the Deposite Banks.

The charter of the United States Bank having expired on the 3d of March last, and the 14th section of it, which made the notes of that bank receivable for public dues, having been repealed by Congress on the 15th instant, you are hereby notified that said notes are no longer, by law, so receivable.

For further information, connected with the kind of money which ought hereafter to be taken, I annex a copy of the second section of an act of Congress, passed April 14, 1836, directing in what alone all future payments are to be made to the public creditors, viz:

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That hereafter no bank notes of less denomination than ten dollars, and that from and after the third day of March, anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, no bank note of less denomination than twenty dollars, shall be offered in payment in any case whatsoever, in which money is to be paid by the United States, or the Post Office Department; nor shall any bank note of any denomination be so offered, unless the same shall be payable, and paid on demand in gold or silver coin at the place where issued, and which shall not be equivalent to specie, at the place where offered, and convertible into gold or silver upon the spot, at the will of the holder, and without delay or loss to him: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to make any thing but gold or silver a legal tender by any individual, or by the United States."

In carrying faithfully into effect the above imperative provision, and at the same time, giving all safe and legal accommodation to the community in the receipt of money, you will perceive the propriety of not receiving any bank notes which are not redeemable and redeemed in specie, and on demand, or any which do not, in other respects, come within the regulations of former circulars from this Department.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 15, 1836.

Extracts from the deposit act of 23d June, 1836.

"SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That no bank shall be selected or continued as

a place of deposit of the public money which shall not redeem its notes and bills on demand in specie.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That no bank which shall be selected or employed as the place of deposit of the public money, shall be discontinued as such depository, or the public money withdrawn therefrom, except for the causes hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, if, at any time, any one of said banks shall fail or refuse to perform any of said duties as prescribed by this act, and stipulated to be performed by its contract; or if any of said banks shall at any time refuse to pay its own notes in specie, if demanded, or shall fail to keep in its vaults such an amount of specie as shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be, in his opinion, necessary to render the said bank a safe depository of the public moneys, having due regard to the nature of the business transacted by the bank; in any and every such case it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue any such bank as a depository, and withdraw from it the public moneys which it may hold on deposit at the time of such discontinuance."

New Orleans, May 17.

SANTA ANNA'S Duplicity.

Translated from his Manifesto.
On the 22d of April I was made a prisoner by the Texan volunteers, but they did not know who I was. Having been brought before Houston, I was soon recognised by my fellow prisoners, who exclaimed "Santa Anna! Santa Anna!" I must confess that every attention was paid to me by Houston and his officers. A salute of artillery was proposed by some of the latter, to celebrate my capture, which Houston resolutely disapproved of. A conversation ensued in which a son of Don Lorenzo Zavala acted as interpreter. They proposed that I should immediately transmit orders to the commander of the Mexican troops, situated nearest the camp, to surrender their arms—this I resolutely declined to do. After representing to me the resources they had to maintain the independence of Texas, and the difficulty which the Mexicans would have to preserve that vast extent of country, an inclination was shown on their part to enter into an arrangement, by means of which my life, as well as those of the prisoners of war, might be preserved in that moment of excitement. In their opinion, there was no alternative left but to avoid another collision between my troops and those of the Texans. In the critical position I was then placed, this proposition was to me what the rays of lightning would be to a poor traveller, who, having lost his way in a dark and stormy night, tries to avail himself of the rapid flash of light, in order to trace an unknown path. I was fearful that my misfortune would discourage the whole army—and therefore, I availed myself of the favorable disposition of Houston, to avert greater disasters. This was my only motive in giving the first orders to General Filisola, who on the 30th of April answered my despatches, sending General Woll to the Texan headquarters with a flag of truce. In fact this brave officer should have addressed himself to Houston, in order to obtain those formal guarantees which the unconditionalhesion to my orders could not procure. Filisola should have claimed us, or taken some step in our behalf, in which he would probably have succeeded; especially if the critical position in which our enemies were placed, their proximity to, and the numerical superiority of Filisola's forces are considered. Our lives might then have been guaranteed, our sufferings lessened, as likewise those of the prisoners of war, who were otherwise abandoned to their fate. All this was the easier to be obtained, as Major General Wharton proposed on the 23d to Houston, to send him to Filisola's camp, in order to settle the basis of an armistice, which could not be effected, because, although Houston consented to it, some of the more violent officers opposed the measure. This sufficiently proves the situation of the enemy at that time and their precant on. My sorrow was indeed great, when on the arrival of Gen. Woll, I learnt that at the first news of my misfortune, (a very common occurrence in war) the whole army was thrown into confusion; and that instead of attacking the enemy, a retreat to Matamoros had actually begun.

However, as the above mentioned communications from Filisola showed some dignity, and Gen. Urrea having informed me of the good feeling among his soldiers, Houston could not divine the true intentions of General Filisola, and actually feared his respectable forces, as they might have reduced to nothing those of the Texans—Houston therefore renewed his flattering promises. It was then that I concluded with his wishes, by signing the orders for a suspension of hostilities, thus saving the honor of the Mexican army, and securing the lives of more than 500 Mexicans who might otherwise have been placed in great jeopardy. The attention shown me by General Houston in those moments of distress and the apparent sincerity manifested in his conversation, so far influenced my mind as to trust to his promises. In the mean time, he who was called President of Texas, his Ministers, and Don Lorenzo Zavala, so distant Vice President, called on me and expressed the same friendly and conciliatory feelings and it was agreed that I should be conveyed in a steamboat to Velasco, in order to settle the armistice or Convention contemplated by Houston.

In the mean time Houston was preparing to leave for New Orleans, there to seek relief for a wound received at San Jacinto; and when we parted he told me that the Cabinet

of Texas would settle matters according to his own wishes and instructions. The Minister of War (Rush) took then the command of the army, about 800 men and 3 field pieces, which were the only forces at that time in the whole Republic of Texas. Previously to his departure he visited me again, repeated his predecessor's offers and promises, and left with me a copy of various clauses of the contemplated agreement or convention—all of which took place before I embarked for Velasco. Here many serious discussions took place on said clauses, and at last, on the 14th I succeeded in reducing the high pretensions of that people to the conditions of convention I signed on that day; and either from political motives, or rather to conceal from the populace and soldiery "that my liberty was agreed upon without further loss of time," said convention was divided into public and private. In the public convention it was stated that my liberty should be granted when the Cabinet should think it convenient. * * *—Now by clearly analysing both conventions, it will be found that both had for their object a suspension of hostilities in favor of our army, the delivery of the prisoners as well as my own liberty which I believed (though perhaps erroneously) might prove beneficial to the former, as likewise to the nation and its cause. It was to attain this primary object that I tampered with and cajoled the enemy."

Santa Anna then alludes to the conclusion of the Convention, to his embarkation for Vera Cruz, his subsequent arrest and disembarkation on the 4th of June, in consequence of the unexpected arrival of General Green from New Orleans, with a party of 130 infuriated volunteers; and he thus proceeds:—

"The ferment which this circumstance created cannot be easily described; suffice it to state, that every volunteer thought himself at liberty to take away my life; that on the 29th June a pistol was fired through a window near my bed, with the ostensible intention of killing me, Col. Almonte, or Col. Nunez, and finally, that on the 30th June, instructions were given that the three should be taken from Columbia to Goliad, to be shot on the same spot where Fannin and his prisoners had been killed; and that, thanks to Col. E. Austin, who allayed the popular fury, by calling the attention of those who were most excited, to a letter to be addressed to General Jackson respecting my pacific intentions towards the Texans, the above instructions were repealed, and the storm was succeeded by a calm, which at least permitted General Houston to carry into effect his private plan in my behalf. In order that the zealous (exaltados) Texans should not, by mistrust, renew the scene of the 4th of June, Houston determined that I should go to Washington, accompanied by three of his officers; and although a journey by land to that city during the severity of the winter was not a very pleasant task, I was obliged to submit, for there was no other alternative left to extricate myself from my dangerous situation.

"General Jackson's answer is founded on a misinterpretation of my letter to him, and by comparing the former with the latter it will be found so. My only intimation was that "he would mediate with the Texans" in order that they would fulfil their engagement with regard to my liberty, in the same manner I had partly fulfilled mine, and felt disposed to comply with the remainder when required. But his negative answer entirely settled that point; and my liberation from confinement was more the effect of a spontaneous decision and generosity of Gen. Houston, than the result of Gen. Jackson's recommendation. Houston did not explain to me whether he was induced to act in the manner he did, in consequence of any information he might have had that my return to Mexico would cause a revolution in the country, by which Texas might be benefited. He spoke to me about generosity, and nothing else and I feel grateful to him.

"There existed three powerful motives for my going to Washington, two of which were indispensably necessary, and the third was required for the good of the country. Far from alarming the Texans with my liberation, it was, on the contrary, necessary to persuade them of my adhesion to their plans and policy. Nor would it have been prudent to go to New Orleans—there being no possibility of going direct from Texas to Vera Cruz, for want of communication—because New Orleans has been the focus of the revolution of the Texas settlers, and I should have run great risk of being ill-used by the people there. Finally, good policy demanded that I should approach the cabinet at Washington, in order to sound their opinion in regard to us, as well as Texas.

EMIGRATION.—The tide of emigration from this country to the United States of America has commenced to flow this season with perhaps greater impetuosity than at any former period. Already a great number of the outposts in England, and in Scotland and Ireland, several vessels have sailed for New York and the Canadas, crowded with emigrants, comprising of farmers and mechanics possessed of small capital, and agricultural labourers with their families, who have proceeded in expectation of bettering their condition in the western world. On Saturday afternoon the American line-of-packet ship Wellington, Command Chadwick, sailed from St. Katharine Docks, for New York with a full complement of passengers, there being upwards of 400 on board, many of whom were respectable females. This is the first voyage of the Wellington from London to New York. She is

the largest of her class, and is a beautiful specimen of naval architecture. In consequence of the non-arrival of either of the homeward-bound vessels, there is not at present a single packet in the St. Katharine Docks entered outwards for New York, a circumstance, we understand, without a precedent.—*London paper.*

The annexed beautiful squip is from the Argus. Considering the terrible distress that is racking the country to its very heart, and which has driven the committee to Washington, in the hope—we fear the vain hope—of obtaining some measure of relief, the application of Queen Elizabeth's reply, must be considered very courteous, gentlemanly, and in particular good taste:

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE DISTRESS.—The interview between Mr. Van Buren and the sub-committee of "fifty merchants," will probably be somewhat like that between Queen Bess and the men of Coventry, which was as follows; they addressed the Queen thus:

We men of Coventry
Are very glad to see
Your gracious Majesty,
Good Lord! how fair you be!

To which her Queenship replied:

Her gracious Majesty
Is very glad to see
You men of Coventry,
Good Lord! what fools you be!

MELTING OF COIN.—It is computed that the consumption of silver coin, in manufactures in this city, is annually upwards of \$100,000; that of gold, \$1,000,000. In Boston, the sum used in this way of the article of silver alone, in one establishment, is 100,000 ounces. In Providence, both silver and gold is used to the amount of \$100,000 annually, in the various branches of manufacture. In Philadelphia, \$500,000.—*N. Y. Post.*

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CONGRESS.—"Why do you not present yourself as a candidate for Congress?" said a lady to her husband, who was confined to his chair by the gout. "I am not qualified for the station," was the reply. "I think you are," returned the wife, "your language and actions are truly parliamentary."—When bills are presented, you either order them laid on the table, or make a motion to rise, though often out of order, you are still supported by the chair, and you often poke your nose into measures which are calculated to destroy the constitution."

75 Dollars.

WITH pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, from David Alexander, Esq. as a donation from the Union Insurance Company, at Charleston, S. C., toward the purchase of a new Engine by the Camden Independent Fire Engine Company.

May 27 4th A. BURK, Capt. I.F.E.C.

NOTICE.—Those who are indebted to the late firm of Whitaker & Shiver are hereby notified that prompt settlements are indispensable; and that Saml Shiver, jr. is hereby authorized to settle the same, and execute legal discharges.

H. W. ITAKER,
SAMUEL SHIVER, jr.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—According to instructions received from the Post Office Department, hereafter, nothing but Gold or Silver will be received at this Office for Postage. Also, no Postage account will be kept with any person after this date, unless a deposit is made in advance.

N. B. Letters, newspapers or pamphlets, will not be delivered out of the Office to any person but whom they are directed, except by a written order from the persons to whom directed.
Camden, May 27 4th P. THORNTON P. M.

MARSHALS' SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, for South Carolina District.—Will be sold at Sumter Court House, on Wednesday the 7th of June next; and on the following day if the sale is not completed on that day, Fifty eight negro slaves; comprising a very likely gang of field hands, and house servants; and many of them well instructed in the Cotton Factory.—Also one plantation of six or seven hundred acres of land, four or five miles below Fulton Factory on the Road to Charleston Sumter District.—Also one tract of about 120 acres of land, a mile or two from the Factory used as a summer retreat—also the Factory and Machinery and tract of about 90 acres of land on which it stands, in Sumter District, known as the Fulton Factory, served upon and to be sold as the property of Jephthah Dyson; at the suit of Goodwyn, Clarke & Co. Conditions cash, purchasers to pay for titles.
THOMAS D. CONDY,
U. S. Marshal, S. C. District.

May 27 4th

COMMITTED to the Jail of Kershaw district, a negro man who says that he belongs to one Mr. Bennet, living in Augusta, Georgia—his master's christian name he does not know. The said negro is between 5 and 6 feet high, dark complexion, lame in one knee occasioned by a shot one or two years ago, the said negro says that he was purchased from Mr. Fee, living in Fairfield district, S. C. by Mr. Bennet, who is now his master. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
May 27 4th W. STRICKLAND, S. R. D.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Kershaw district, a negro man who says that he belongs to one Mr. Bennet, living in Augusta, Georgia—his master's christian name he does not know. The said negro is between 5 and 6 feet high, dark complexion, lame in one knee occasioned by a shot one or two years ago, the said negro says that he was purchased from Mr. Fee, living in Fairfield district, S. C. by Mr. Bennet, who is now his master. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
May 27 4th W. STRICKLAND, S. R. D.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Kershaw district on the 24th inst, a negro man who calls his name John Ramsey, and says that he is free. Said John Ramsey is a bright mulatto, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has large eyes, and is lame in the feet, occasioned by "frost bite," between 25 and 28 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
May 27 4th W. STRICKLAND, S. R. D.

WE are authorised to announce JOSEPH G. CLARK as a candidate for Tax Collector for Kershaw District at the ensuing election.
May 27 4th

WANTED TO HIRE, a servant girl who is accustomed to house work. Apply at this office. May 27 4th